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No. 2161. **CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS**
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November 6, 1964

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CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff

THE PUNJAUB.

entire destruction of the army, and surrender of the independence of the nation. There is every reason to believe that, throughout, the professions of the Maharajah Durbur were hollow and insincere—that so soon as it was found that the surrender of the Khaagee Walla was insufficient to arrest our progress, it was resolved to offer the most determined resistance. Further negotiations appear to have been resorted to merely to win time; and, though gross and palpable, and, of course, the Governor-General fell into the trap, the few days' delay at Hingonah permitted the enemy to bring their troops into the field, and take up a position as skillfully chosen as it was gallantly maintained. An uninterrupted advance to dictate terms under the walls of Gwalior might have saved the lives of thousands. It was about this time that the first symptoms of the impending storm began to be described in the Governor-General's camp. Colonel Sleeman arrived from Gwalior with the tidings that the troops would not suffer the Queen and Prince to visit the Governor-General, nor the British army to approach nearer the capital. The Sepree contingent were ordered to move on Gwalior—200 men being all that were left to protect the cantonments,—and the left wing of the army, under General Grey, about 5000 strong, began to close up. By the 25th it became known in camp, that the Gwalior troops were posted in considerable force, with above 30 guns, about six miles on the left flank of our position. They were greatly excited at our having crossed the Chambul, and shots were fired at Colonel Sleeman's baggage as it passed. It now became necessary that measures should be taken to ascertain with exactitude the present position of the enemy, in reference to whose movements we had continued singularly ill-informed, and accordingly on the 28th a reconnoitring party was sent out under Colonel Garden, Quarter-Master General, to see how matters stood. These were fired upon by the Maharrats, and no doubt was now permitted to remain but that it had been determined to resort to extremities, and resist our further progress, by force of arms. While the balance of negotiation was in progress in the Governor-General's camp, anxiety and rage, which soon manifested themselves in a determination to resist our progress, appear to have reigned in the Gwalior Durbur from the time the extended nature of our demands became known. Colonel Sleeman had arrived on the 21st, and had received the following day with becoming ceremony—he quitted the same evening on the understanding, as was supposed, that the Maharajah would visit the Governor-General in four days afterwards—in the knowledge, in fact, that very different purposes occupied Her Highness's mind. Hardly had these things occurred, when the Durbur Vakeel, Ram Rao, wrote from the British camp that our troops were still advancing—that all thoughts of the projected royal visit must be abandoned for the present—that our intentions appeared unfriendly, and resistance might become necessary. The chiefs were immediately assembled, and the troops directed to be called out; Colonel Baptiste, a man of talent, with the benefit of the experience of fifty years' service in Seindah's wars, was made Commander-in-chief, and Colonel Jacob his deputy. On the evening of the 23rd, two regiments of Jacob's camp, two of the Maharaj Cumpoo, two of the Ghattee, with 500 sowars, nine guns, and a plentiful supply of stores and ammunition, marched from Gwalior with a view of noticing our movements and acting as circumstances might direct. The Boondelas and Pindarees were written to, and every preparation made which circumstances permitted, to assemble a large force as could be collected on the line of our advance, and before the 28th, fourteen battalions of regular infantry, each about 1000 strong, 3000 cavalry, and 100 guns, with 1000 artillerymen, skillfully posted in a very strong and well protected position, defended the road to Gwalior; while about 12,000 men, with from twenty to thirty guns, were thrown in the line of General Grey's advance. To return to the British army: so soon as it became apparent, from the attack made on the baggage of Colonel Sleeman and the reconnoitring party under Colonel Garden, that hostilities could no longer be avoided,—arrangements were made for an immediate advance. Colonel Curreton's cavalry brigade, consisting of H.M.'s 16th lancers, the 1st light cavalry, and 4th irregulars, with Majora Lane and Alexander's horse artillery, the whole commanded by General Thackwell, were ordered to endeavour to turn the enemy's flank. With this force the 3rd brigade under Major-General Valiant, consisting of H.M.'s 40th, and the 2nd and 16th N.I., was destined to co-operate. His centre was meant to be attacked by the brigade of Colonel Stacy, consisting of the 4th, 31st, and 43d N.I., with horse artillery; the whole commanded by General Dennis: this force was ordered to have been supported by the brigade of Colonel Wright, consisting of H.M.'s 39th, the 56th N.I., and No. 10 light field battery. On the left of this again was placed the 4th brigade of cavalry under Colonel Scott, consisting of H.M.'s 9th lancers, 10th light cavalry, with Grant's horse artillery, it being intended that these should threaten the right flank of the enemy. The whole of this force, consisting of 3000 cavalry, with about 12,000 infantry, artillery and sappers, and 40 pieces of artillery, of which ten were howitzers and heavy guns, was about a mile in front of the village of Maharajpore, the principal position of the Durbur, by eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th,—in the course of the previous night the Maharrats had occupied the village with seven regiments of infantry, each of which were supported by four guns, which had been entrenched. An alteration in the order of battle having in consequence of this been found necessary, General Littler's column was ordered to advance directly on the village, while General Valiant took it in reverse. Both were supported by the column of General Dennis, and the two Light Field Batteries. Immediately on the columns coming in front of the village of Jowrah, the enemy opened an active fire upon them from the village of Mahabojpore, where several regiments and a dozen party of twenty-eight guns were posted. Every one round shot, fired with the view of embarrassing the range, struck the ground in front of the elephant train which were Lady

Gough and her daughter, who—with Mrs. General Smith, Mrs. Curtis, and three European maid-servants—followed in the rear of H. M.'s 39th, and thus narrowly escaped destruction. The brigade here deployed into line, and were ordered to storm the battery of Maharaipoor, then pouring on them a fire so hot as rarely to have been seen surpassed in the Peninsula by the various officers present who had served with Wellington in the Spanish war. A brisk cannonade of round shot and shrapnel had been opened from our guns, in the view of silencing the fire of the enemy, but in vain. The wing of the British army, under the Commander-in-Chief, amounted to about 14,000 of all arms, with 40 pieces of artillery; that of the Maharrattas consisted of 14 battalions of regular infantry, 3000 cavalry, and about 1000 artillerymen, with 100 pieces of cannon—in all, probably, about 18,000 men. H. M.'s 39th and the 56th N.I. advanced, under command of General Littler, so as to take Maharaipoor in front. Until within twenty yards of the enemy not a shot was fired; when a deadly volley was poured in, and with one loud cheer our troops rushed forward and with the bayonet carried everything before them. The carnage was terrible, the artillery men continuing at their posts till many of them were bayoneted on the spot where they had fought so well. In the village, whither the surviving portion of the Maharrattas had retired, a fearful hand-to-hand encounter occurred, the defenders fighting sword in hand after their matchlocks had been discharged. The 40th Queen's, with the 2nd and 16th N.I. (Grenadiers), under command of General Valiant, had at the same time pressed on so as to take the village in reverse, they had to advance over about 600 yards of ground, during which they encountered a perfect tempest of grape and round shot. They stormed the battery on this point, when General Valiant, waving his hat and cheering them on, they entered the village and carried everything before them: 28 guns were here captured, but so desperate was the resistance that few of the defenders survived the assault. About 1000 were left dead upon the spot, and magazines afterwards blew up and increased the horror of the scene. The village was set fire to, and heaps of slain were found amongst the ruins. Though the post nearest our troops, at various distances from each other, were still before them, H. M. 39th and 56th N. I., immediately formed, and pushed forward to Chounda, the next post, which they stormed in like manner—the enemy maintaining the position till our troops were by the muskets of their guns. The advance of the 39th had been supported by the 1st light cavalry, covered by Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery, both of which corps nobly performed their duties when at the most critical juncture, the tumbrils of the latter unfortunately blew up. Major Lane being unsupported, was for a short space compelled to retire, and Captain Grant's troop was on the point of being annihilated by the guns at Chounda—their own ammunition being almost expended—when the fifth brigade came up. The enemy's fire being now unchecked, became so severe that our men were ordered to throw themselves flat on the ground. This state of matters was but momentary: the fire continued, when they sprang to their feet, cleared the troop, and dashed in the face of a shower of grape on the enemy's battery, which in a moment became ours. Major Bray was here desperately wounded by the explosion of one of the enemy's tumbrils. A small work of four guns on the left of this, long obstinately defended, was carried by the grenadiers of the 39th, under Captain Campbell, nobly supported by a wing of the 56th, under Major Phillips. While the brigade under General Littler was thus gloriously successful, that under General Valiant which had simultaneously with them swept the village of Maharaipoor, passed onward to the right of the enemy's position. Three strongly entrenched posts where the enemy defended themselves with frantic desperation, were seized on the advance, H. M.'s 40th captured four regimental standards, and lost two commanding officers, Major Stoford and Captain Coddington, who fell wounded at the muzzle of the guns. They had charge over 1200 yard of ground under the fire of the enemy, whose guns were pointed in crescent form, so as completely to sweep the field in all directions—one post supporting another. The action had commenced a little after eight o'clock, and by eleven it was nearly over; the enemy being beaten in every quarter, and having lost nearly all their guns. The cavalry brigade under Colonel Careton was prevented by the irregularity of the ground from cutting off the retreat of the Maharrattas, who managed to retire in tolerable order, firing as they went, in the direction of the Ahoon nullah, about two miles from Maharaipoor, where eight of their guns were taken. The victory was complete—56 pieces of artillery, and nearly the whole of their baggage and camp equipment having fallen into our hands. General Churchill, Colonel Sanders, Major Crommelin, Lieutenants Leaths and Newton, and Ensign Bray, had been killed, and 34 commissioned officers had been wounded—the majority of them severely; 100 non-commissioned officers and rank and file had been killed, and 629 wounded. From 2000 to 3000 of the enemy were left dead upon the field. The Commander-in-Chief admitted that he had under-estimated the skill and bravery of the Maharrattas, and the battle appears to have been hurried on without necessity or precaution—the enemy exhibiting no desire to escape from us. The Governor-General was on the field giving money and oranges to the wounded men as they were carried past. It was impossible that his presence with the army could be of service to the State, and had any accident befallen him, the consequences might have gone far to neutralise the results of the victory in the eyes of the people of India, who so much value on brains than on bravery, and in whose minds the death of a chief is considered synonymous with disaster and degradation. The presence of Lady Gough, Mrs. General Smith, Mrs. Curtis, and Miss Gough, who followed the 39th into action, and nearly suffered from a round shot, sufficiently indicates how little it was expected that actual hostilities on any considerable scale would ensue. The fact of the enemy resisting took us here, as in

Scinde, completely by surprise; still more so did the vigour of their resistance. In the one case we were better provided with troops than the other, but conflict on both was thoroughly unlooked for,—at Mehanee we had hardly half an army,—at Maharaaj-pore we had only half our artillery, the heavy guns having been sent back. It may be added that in the first of the two great Scindian victories, the strength of the opposing armies was as one to eight in point of numbers, and the second as one to three; in the Gwalior engagements they were as 14 to 18, and as 5 to 12 respectively. We slaughtered 2000 Beloches at an expense of 100 in killed, and 400 wounded; the lives of 4000 Maharrattas cost us 130 in killed, and nearly 900 wounded; the sacrifice of officers amounted to eight and nine respectively.

While these things were being achieved to the north of Gwalior, events of an equally stirring character, though on a somewhat more moderate scale, were in progress to the south-west. So soon as it appeared that the negotiations with the Durbar were likely to prove fruitless, a force which had been collected by General Grey in Bundelkhand was ordered to advance on Punnar, twelve miles from Gwalior, with a view of compelling the enemy to divide their forces in obstructing our advance, or to remain exposed to the attacks of two separate columns, supporting each other, and moving from opposite directions toward the capital. On the 28th, accordingly, General Grey marched from Simmerree, and encamped at Burka-Sarai, where he learnt that the Maharrattas had taken up a position seven miles in front, with a view to making a night attack on his camp. On the 29th, he marched to Punnar, a distance of 16 miles from his previous halting-place. The enemy, meanwhile, concealed by a high range of hills some miles distant from our right, had proceeded by a movement parallel to the line of march of the left wing, to take up a position close to the fortified village of Mangore, near Punnar, from which they commenced firing on our baggage. Cavalry were despatched under Brigadier Harriot, and a troop of horse artillery under Captain Brind, which took up a position beyond the baggage on the other side of Punnar, and returned the fire; but being unable from the nature of the ground to bring them to close quarters, passed on to the rear under a smart cannonade. The enemy having been about 4 p.m. observed to take up a strong position on the hills four miles to the east of General Grey's camp, it was resolved immediately to attack them. H.M. 3rd Buffs, accordingly, with a company of sappers and miners, shortly afterwards followed by five companies of the 39th N.I., were directed to occupy the ridge opposite that occupied by the Maharrattas. Some delay was occasioned by the lateness of the hour in bringing up the remainder of the forces, amounting to 2007 men. The Buffs and Sappers left in consequence for a time unsupported, attacked the enemy's centre, exposed to a galling fire from their artillery. They carried everything before them, driving the Maharrattas from post to post, and capturing the standard and eleven guns. Colonel Clunie and Brigadier Yates seem to have merited and have obtained the highest commendation for the manner in which they led their men into the field. The 2nd infantry brigade, under Brigadier Anderson of H.M.'s 50th, arrived in time only to finish the action: they formed on the west of the hill, and attacked and routed the enemy on the left, capturing the remainder of his guns. The Maharratta force thus defeated, had amounted to about 12,000 n.n., with 24 guns; that under General Grey to about the half of this. Our casualties were severe, Captains Stewart and Cobban had been killed, and Captain Magrath afterwards died of his wounds. Brigadiers Yates and Anderson, Major Earl, and Captain Fullerton, Lieutenant Dorehill, and Ensign Swethnam, were all severely wounded. Thirty-three non-commissioned officers and rank and file were killed, and 175 wounded, bringing up the casualties of both battles of the 29th to 1014.

Evening had too far closed in before the fight, to permit us to pursue our victory. Our troops, who had undergone the fatigue of a sixteen miles' march ere the action began, were withdrawn from the battle ground, and ordered back to camp, a distance of four miles, as darkness approached. The enemy kept the field—on which about 100 wounded of the British army had unavoidably been left. Our disabled men received the greatest attention from their late antagonists, who succoured them as having been kindred and countrymen, much longer than they had been elsewhere, a new feature in this Asiatic warfare, the first too common practice has been not to aid but to murder or mutilate the wounded. Brigadier Stubbs, who had joined during the day with the Sepree contingent, consisting of one battalion of infantry, corps of irregular cavalry, and four guns, was ordered from his camp near Punnar, to take possession of the heights from which the worn-out troops, by whom the battle had been won, were to be withdrawn. On the morning of the 30th the Sappers and Miners, with two squadrons of the 8th irregular cavalry, joined the troops before despatched. They were fired upon by the enemy, who still had a single servicable gun in their possession. A few shots from the contingent speedily cleared the ground, when the 8th irregular horse, commanded by Captain Christie, charged and dispersed the last broken fragments of the Maharratta legions. The British army, under General Grey, consisted of two squadrons of H.M. 9th Lancers, two squadrons of the 5th, two squadrons of the 11th, and the whole of the 8th Light Cavalry, with a wing of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, amounting to about 1800 sabres. H.M. 3d Buffs and 50th Foot, the 39th, 50th, 51st, and 58th regiments N.I., Captain Brind's and Captain Campbell's Troops of Horse Artillery, and a Field Battery under Lieutenant Oliphants, with a Company of Sappers, amounting to upwards of 5000 bayonets and 18 field pieces. The force of the enemy to about 12,000 men, with between 20 and 30 guns. Nearly the whole of their artillery and equipments fell into our hands. The Maharrattas thus defeated at all points, retired upon the capital, whither they were slowly followed by the victorious army. On the 31st, the second day after the battle, the Bhasee and Maharajah

ached the Governor-General's camp, and endeavoured to excuse their hostility by laying the blame on the refractory troops; they expressed their contrition in the most penitent terms, and professed their anxiety to listen to any condition that might be proposed. Around Gwalior Scindiah's army to the extent of 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with above 100 pieces of light and heavy ordnance, had all now been maintained,—each brigade occupying a separate fortified camp. Either the beaten battalions sulkily retired, the heavy guns, above 200 in number, had been left at home, and were now in their possession,—and the hostile attitude first assumed led to the apprehensions of further conflict. A work was allowed the troops for deliberation : on the 2nd January our vanguard arrived in fighting order under the walls of Gwalior,—there were at this time believed to be still 30,000 Mahattas in hostile array, of which one thousand were cavalry. It is probable that the spirit of resistance died away as moderation of the Governor-General's demands became known : at all events, no further hostilities were threatened, and on the 20th the army was dissolved by proclamation. An intimation of the 13th of January, made the world aware that the treaty having for its object the security of the common frontier of the two States, for establishing the authority of the Maharajah's Government, and confirmatory of former treaties, had just been ratified; and that the accustomed friendly relations between the British and Gwalior governments being restored, our armies would retire within their own territories. The precise terms of the treaty have not as yet been officially made known, but they are understood to have been moderate and equitable. Scindiah's dominions are to remain independent of all interference on our part with their internal arrangements, but the British Government is to have a voice in the appointment of the administration. The troops, with the exception of 10,000 men, are to be paid up and discharged, with a gratuity of three months' pay. A portion of those retained are to be constituted into a contingent, consisting of a troop of horse artillery, six field batteries, one regiment of cavalry, and six battalions of infantry, to be commanded by British officers, and organised on the model of the Company's army. A lesser portion will act in the capacity of household troops for the Maharajah, under their own officers. Brigadier Stubbis has for the present been appointed commander of the garrison, and Gwalior will be retained by the Sepree contingent, increased by an additional battalion added to its strength, until ulterior arrangements have been carried into effect. The durbar will be saddled with the expenses of the present campaign. The victors of Maharajpore and Poonie are to be rewarded with a decoration in the form of a star, made from the bronze of the captured artillery, and the names of the fields whereon they fought inscribed on their appointments. If the Indian army has not earned themselves more of glory within the next eighteen months than has been earned by the British army throughout the preceding century, they have, at all events, had more medals awarded them than have been decreed by the home authorities from the days of Fontenoy to that of Waterloo. Since 1839, Ghuznee, Kelat, Candahar, Cabool, Kelat-ul-Ghizle, Jellalabad, Meeanee, Maharajpore, and Gwalior, have each, if we mistake not, furnished occasion for a ribbon, medal, star, or cognizance. A triumphal column is ordered to be erected at Calcutta in commemoration of the recent victories, on which the names of the brave who fell are to be inscribed. No preparations have, so far as we know, yet been made for the construction of the pillar desired to be cast from the guns captured at Meeanee, a twelve-month since—and we suspect that neither trophy will ever point out its silent finger to the sky. Our latest letters from camp bear date the 21st—at this time all was quiet. The army was preparing for its return. The Governor-General, escorted by a party of the 16th Lancers and 63d N. I., was about to start for Pootepoor on his way to Calcutta, whence he was to proceed by dawk express. He left on the 21th November, and will probably be back again by the middle of February—having had the most valuable victory of India, after the Company's, at his very elbow during his absence. The siege train has been ordered into Agra, and there is no appearance of any hostile movement against the Punjabs, being in contemplation for the present; an accident or a whim, however, may give us a fresh campaign not more unexpected than those of Scinde and Gwalior, which have both burst on us like thunder-claps within a twelvemonth.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

CAMP, Gwalior Residency, Jan. 1, 1844.

The Governor-General directs the publication of the annexed despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, respecting the operations of the corps under His Excellency's immediate command, and the steps that have been taken by the Major-General Grey, against the mutinous troops which overawed and controlled the Government of His Highness the Maharajah Yussuffe Rao Scindiah, and attacked the British forces on their advance to Gwalior to His Highness's support.

The Governor-General deeply laments the severe loss in killed and wounded which has been sustained in these operations; but it has been sustained in the execution of a great and necessary service, and the victories of Maharajpore and Poonie, while they have shed new glory upon the British army, have restored the authority of the Maharajah, and have given new security to the British empire in India.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the success of his able combinations, by which two victories were obtained on the same day, and the two vigils of the army proceeding from distant points, have been now united under the walls of Gwalior.

To His Excellency, and to Major-General Grey, and to all the general and other officers, and to all the soldiers of the army, the Governor-General, in the name of the Government, and of all the people of India, offers his most grateful acknowledgments of the distinguished service they have performed; nor can he withhold the tribute of his admiration

ally due to the devoted courage mani-
 fested by all ranks in action with brave
 enemies, who yielded their numerous and
 well-served artillery only with their lives.
 The Governor-General's special thanks
 are due to Her Majesty's 39th and 40th
 regiments, to the 2nd and 16th regiments
 of Native Grenadiers, and to the 56th
 regiment of Native Infantry, which took
 with a bayonet the batteries in front of
 Maharajpore.
 Her Majesty's 39th regiment had the
 peculiar fortune of adding to the honour
 of living won at Plassey the first great battle
 which laid the foundation of the British
 empire in India, the further honour of
 thus contributing to this, as it may be
 supposed, the last and crowning victory
 by which that empire has been secured.
 Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and the
 2nd and 16th Regiments of Native Gren-
 adiers, again serving together, again dis-
 played their pre-eminent qualities as
 soldiers, and well supported the character
 of the ever victorious army of Candahar.
 The corps of Major-General Grey,
 suddenly attacked at Punniar, after a long
 march, carried the several strong positions
 of the enemy with a resolution no advan-
 tage of ground could enable him to with-
 stand, and her Majesty's 3rd Buffs and
 40th regiment added new lustre to the
 reputation they gained in the Peninsular
 War.
 Everywhere, at Maharajpore and at
 Unniar, the British and the native troops,
 animated by the same spirit of military devotion, proved
 that an army so composed, and united by
 the bonds of mutual esteem and con-
 fidence, must ever remain invincible in
 Asia.
 The Government of India will, as a
 mark of its grateful sense of their dis-
 tinguished merit, present to every general
 and other officer, and to every soldier
 engaged in the battles of Maharajpore and
 Unniar, an Indian star of bronze, made
 out of the guns taken at those battles; and
 all officers and soldiers in the service of
 the Government of India will be permitted
 to wear the star with their uniforms.
 His Excellency the Commander-in-
 Chief is requested to furnish the Governor-
 General with nominal rolls of all the
 officers and soldiers engaged in the two
 battles respectively, in order that the star
 presented to each may be inscribed with
 the name of the battle in which he was
 engaged.
 A triumphal monument, commemorative
 of the campaign of Gwalior, will be erected
 at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names
 of all who fell in the two battles.
 The Governor-General directs that the
 words "Maharajpore" and "Punniar"
 shall be borne upon the colours or standards,
 and appointments of the several Regiments,
 battalions and companies, named below, as
 respectively engaged in those battles.
 A royal salute and a feu-de-joie will be
 ordered at all the stations of the army, on
 the receipt of this order.
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Orleans, induced by the result of two fields of that description, planted last year by ryots at his suggestion, in the neighbourhood of Hoobly and Dharwar. On the appearance of the same fields, the crop gathered from the same fields, was inclined to concur with this opinion, as I am already aware of the result of Mr. Addow's turn out in his experiment in the Bourbon. The ryots, too, doubtfully, actually refused to take Bourbon seed, and would only accept of the kind as that which they had seen sowing in the fields above-mentioned, which they easily knew from their size and woolliness; and so anxious were they have the same sort, that they preferred the trouble to separate from the seed the seed of the produce of those fields, in preference to planting the same description obtained from Coimbatore. In conclusion, I am happy to add, that there now every prospect of the wisdom of the Director's opinion being verified, as the sale of New Orleans cotton, planted by the ryots, promise to pay them well this year; and that the Bourbon cotton will not put back a step, but has every chance of being introduced the more easily, in consequence of the encouragement the ryots will receive from the success of their trial."

The *Calcutta Star* has repeatedly called on Mr. G. Thompson to substantiate his statements regarding the Emigration to Mauritius, contained in his letter to the *Times Gazette*, wherein he asserts that the system has admitted the practice of "monstrous frauds and gross cruelties," "foulable abductions," and so forth, which occurrences Mr. Thompson declares to have happened within his own personal knowledge. He has at length addressed us, as editor of the *Calcutta Star*, a letter on the above subject which will be found elsewhere, accompanied by some sentiments of our own. We need only note here, therefore, that Mr. Thompson has brought forward any evidence in support of his assertions, nor does he impugn or refutation of them.—*Eastern Star*, Dec. 17.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HEALTH OF TOWNS COMMISSION.—On the 14th of James Smith, of Doncaster, his capacity as one of the commissioners under the commission issued to inquire into the state of the drainage, supplies of water, and other means for maintaining or improving the health of the population of the towns, arrived in Sheffield. He was accompanied by Mr. Chadwick, who is charged with some collateral inquiries as to the practice of internments in towns, and the state of the local provisions for the regulation of buildings. After some general explanations as to the course of the inquiry, and as to the points which required examination, the committee was formed, and Mr. G. Crossland, a permanent registrar of Sheffield, was appointed secretary. Mr. Smith stated that he was required to visit other towns, Leeds, Hull, and Halifax, and that he would return to Sheffield to meet the committee after he had completed the inquiries, which he hoped they would be enabled to submit to the public service. The members were given an examination, and were some interesting conversation, the meeting separated. On Thursday, Mr. Smith and Mr. Chadwick, accompanied by Mr. Flotson, the chairman of the highway board, Mr. Lee, the surveyor of the roads, Mr. Haynor, the superintendent of police, and Mr. Firih, the relieving officer, visited the worst conditioned parts of the town, where epidemic disease is generally most prevalent. They also inspected the parts of the town liable to be flooded, and the districts which are badly cleansed. They also visited some of the work-shops. There were some complaints to make in respect to the consequences of defective arrangements at the points referred to, in which a remedy is needed, should not fail to make them.—*Sheffield Mercury*.

CROSSED CHECKS.—The subject of payment of crossed checks having been very much discussed, the following exposition of the law may throw some light on the matter:—By established usage in London, if the check be crossed with a banker's name, it is not paid except through the medium of such banker. *Stewart v. Lee*, M. and M., 158, where the custom was held not to apply, to prevent the bankers in whose favour it was passed from receiving and applying it to any other account which they might be directed to do, besides that of the actual owner. It was also stated by the special jury that the holders might even strike out the original crossing, and substitute another banker's name, as well as insert such name when the crossing was merely "and co." without anything else, but that in either of such cases could the check be cashed, except through a banker.—*Paisley's Laws and Customs of London*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A FEW REMAINING XXI. LOTS.
Without Reserve,
of all that valuable and improvable property out of the

REDFERN ESTATE.
NEAR THE WATERLOO MILLS,
a well-chosen portion of the Mount Alban Estate, on a road leading from the Albany Road to Sydney Common, having two other lots on a projected road to

ELIZABETH STREET.

R. STUBBS has received directions from the proprietor, positively to sell public auction, at his Mart, King-street,

MONDAY, 22ND DAY OF APRIL, 1844.
At 12 o'clock,
OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY, IN LOTS
AS PER PLAN AT THE MART.

The frontages are (described) 44 feet by 100 feet (more or less), and precisely on that scale which allows for two dwelling houses, with yard and garden accommodation. The rapid extension of the town towards the quarter, and the number of people leaving the City every rents and taxes, ought to be a sufficient reason why every man who compass such, should immediately invest money in the small purchase of one of the properties.

Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms, liberal. 5118

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